Academy of Design.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
annual exhibition of the National Academy of De-

The annual exhibition of the National Academy of De-sign has been open to the public for the last week or two past. We visited the rooms the other day, and must confess that, with the exception of some few pictures, we were surprised to find so large a number on the walls far, yes, very far, below mediocrity.

It is a curious fact, and, notwithstanding, astonish-

greater is the deception. Mr. Durand is one of the best, f not the very best, landscape painters we haye in this country.

No. 399. "Landscape View in South Germany," by James M. Hart. The effect of this picture is cold and wintry, although the artist has introduced the full summer foil age. There is also a stiffnes about the drawing. The shadow under the large tree is cry well managed. It is not, however, a pleasing picture. It wants more warmth. No. 239. "Entry of Washing winto New York, after the city was evacuated by the British of 1793, November 20," by F. O. C. Darley. This come with one was the test the attention at first sight, from the fact of its being in black crayen. Notwithstanding is a design of considerable merit, and show the hand of a draftsman. The outline of the figures is rry correctly kept, and the spirited effect exhibited in the arrangement of the figures forming the subject may the meet with the approbation of artists.

No. 272. "Portrait of a Late" by Tagnoni. This picture is produced in colored crayon. The artist has bestowed apparently much laber in the finish; but the imperfection of the drawing de treys the effect in the estimation of an artist. The left eye of the lady is thrown down towards the nose, and uses not range parallel with its intended associate. Both are large, noble looking eyes, and would look well apart from each other. The neck of the lady is very stiff and disproportionate, and the outline hard, not blending saficiently into the back ground. The original, no doubt, has evenly marked features, and must be a handsome woman, if we may judge from the attempt made by the artist.

We have, thus far, briedy noticed the productions of

attempt made by the artist.

We have, thus far, briefly noticed the productions of art on exhibition, and shall continue to review them all at our exhibits.

American Bible Society.

Reard of Managers met on Thursday last, at the usual hour. Hon. L. Bradish presided, assisted by Dr. Thos. Cock, Wm. B. Crosby, Benj. L. Swan and Francis Hall, Eqrs., Vice Presidents.

Two new auxiliaries were recognized, one a Welch Bible Society in Pennsylvania, and one in Texas.

Letters were read from France, Madras and California. Various grants of the Scriptures were made as usual, and measures adopted preparatory to the annual meeting next week. Although the new Bible House is not yet in a condition to be seen advantageously, strangers from the country will be conducted over it as they may call. Citizens are requested to wait a short time, when they will be invited to meet some of the Building Committee and Board.

The past year has been a very prosperous one to the Society, and a full and interesting meeting is auticipated

Beard.

The past year has been a very prosperous one to the Society, and a full and interesting meeting is anticipated next week at the Metropolitan.

Singular Case of Monomania.—Such an one was developed before Judge Dewey, in the Supreme Judicial Court, in this city, on Tuesday. The circumstances are mainly these.—In 1850 the selectmen of Dudley illed a petition in the Probate Court for the appointment of a guardian over Harvey Dodge, of that town. The petition set forth in general terms that Harvey Dodge was insane, and incapable of taking care of himself or his property. Judge Kinuicut declined granting the prayer of the petitioners, upon the ground that the alleged insanity was not of the character recognized in the kevised Statutes, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of his court. Thus the case has remained till the present week. On the presen ation of the petition before Judge Dewey, he directed a jury trial. From the swidence adduced on the hearing, it appeared that up to 1842, Mr. Dodge had been one of the most respectable citizens of Dudley, and was uniformly kind, affectionate and provident in his family relations. At that period an unfortunate change, induced by religious excitement and speculation, came over him, the singular results of which remain to the present time.

Under the influence of his religious monomania, he re-"SINGULAR CASE OF MONOMANIA .- Such an one

him, the singular results of which remain to the present time.

Under the influence of his religious monomania, he refases to provide his family with suitable or even decent clothing, upon the ground that it is sinful to wear anything but the coarsest and most inferior articles of dress. He will not permit his family to associate with others, mor attend church: while he talks to them incessantly, day and night urging them to adopt his religious faith, of which neither they nor others can form any intelligent understanding. At times, when his wife has not been disposed to sit down and hear him, he has taken her by force, put her into a chair, and compelled her thus to distent to his exhortations. Since 1848, he has entirely neglected to do anything for the support of his faculty, and seemed to be entirely and perpetually absorbed in his religious wanderings. The evidence before the jury proved him not celly perfectly sane on all subjects except religion and his family, but an inclustrious, temperate at prudent man, and (with the single exception name!) in all respects a good and valuable citizen. The jury were uable tearners unon a vendict, being equally divided.

— Werealer, Mass., Tenner it

New York Fire Department Fund.

SPECH OF HON. HENRY H. HOWARD, IN THE HOURS OF ASSERLY. PARIL 11TH, ON THE BILL MAKING AN APPEOPRIATION OF FIVE THOURAND DOLLARS TO THE NEW YORK PIER DEPARTMENT PUND.

IReported for the Daily Albany Argus.]

Mr. Speaker:—The Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New York Fire Department is one of the noblest as it is one of the most sacred charities on earth. Its money is appropriated to relieve the necessities of the destitute families of fremen who have been killed while in the discharge of their duty at 3res in the city and county of New York, and to assist firemen who have been injured, or have become disabled and sickly by doing fire duty in that city. The firemen in that city, sir, receive no pay for the services they render the community, nor do they want any. The system there is the voluntary system, and is consequently the very best system to extinguish fires in the world. I myself, sir, belong to the fire department of New York; I have had the honor to have been elected to a position in that department—a position, sir, that I am prouder of than I am of my seat upon the floor of this House—than I would be of a seat in the Senate in Congress, or of any other political distinction that could be conferred upon me. The duties of a fireman are always arduous and frequently of dath—with alacrity and seal. The long list of worthy members of that department who have fallen victims to their intrapidity which are at midnight or mid-day, repair to their posts of duty—and frequently of death—with alacrity and seal. The long list of worthy members of that department who have fallen victims to their intrapidity which are middle to the bounty of the State, whose property they freely protect at such ascrifices, that a small appropriation be made for the benefit of their widows and ornhans or for their own support when crippled, and deprived of the ability of obtaining their own sustenance? No, sir. I do not ask it as a suppliant; but, sir, I claim it as a right. Do you not appropriation—thei

Law in Relation to Truant Children.

An Act to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children. Passed April 12, 1853.

The People of the Sta'e of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Sec. 1. If any child between the ages of five and four-teen years, having sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, shall be found wandering in the streets or lanes of any city or incorporated village, idle and truant, without any lawful occupation, any justice of the peace, police magistrates or justices of the district courts in the city of New York, our complaint thereof by any citizen on oath shall cause such child to be brought before him for examination, and shall also cause the parent, guardian or master of such child, if he or she have any, to be notified to attend such examination. And if, on such examination, the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, such justice shall require the parent, guardian or master to enter into an engagement in writing, to the corporate authorities of the city or village, that he will restrain such child from wandering about, will keep him or her on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and will cause such child to be sent to some school at least four months in each year, until he or she becomes fourteen years old. And such justice may, in his discretion, require security for the faithful performance of such engagement. If such child has no parent, guardian or master or none can be found, or if such parent, guardian or master refuse or neglect, within a rea-onable time, to enter into such engagement and to give such security if required such justice shall, by warrant, under his hand, commit such child to such place as shall be provided for his or let retequiou as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2.—If such engagement be habitually or inten-

required such justice shall, by warrant, under his hand, co-mit such child to such place as shall be provided for his or i er reception as hereinafter directed.

See, 2.—If such engagement be habitually or intentionally violated, an action may be-brought thereon by the overseers of the poor, or either of them, of such city or village, in the name of the corporate authorities thereof, and on proof of such habitual or intentional valation, the plaintiff shall recover therein a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, with costs. And thereupon the magistrate or court, before whom such recovery shall be had, shall, by warrant, commit such child to the place so provided for his or her reception, as aforessid.

See, 3. The corporate authorities of every city and incorporated village shall provide some suitable place for the reception of every child that may be so committed, and for the employment of such child in some useful occupation, and his or her instruction in the elementary branches of an English education, and for his or her proper support and clothing. Every child so received shall be kept in such place until discharged by the overseers of the poor or the commissioners of the almshouse of such city or village, and may be bound out as an apprentice by them or either of them, with the consent of any justice of the peace or any of the aldermen of the city, or any trustee of the incorporated village where he may be, in the same provisions in all respects as are contained in the first article and fourth title of the eighth chapter and second part of the Revised Statutes, with respect to children whose parents have become chargeable on any city or town.

See, 4. The expenses of providing and maintaining such

dren whose parents have become chargeable on any city or town.

Sec. 4. The expenses of providing and maintaining such place for the reception, clothing, support, and instruction of such children, shall be defrayed in the same manner as charges for the support of paupers chargeable upon such city or village; and the corporate authorities of every city and village shall certify to the board of supervisors of the county, at their annual meetings, the amount necessary for said purposes, which amount the said supervisors shall cause to be levied and collected as part of the taxes for the support of the poor, chargeable to such city or village.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of all police officers and constables, who shall find any child in the condition described in the first section of this act, to make complaint to a justice of the peace, as provided in the said section.

section.
Sec. 6. The fees of justices for services performed under this act, shall be the same as allowed by law in cases of vagrancy, and shall be paid by the city or village in which they are rendered.
Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

RIOT, ARSON AND MURDER.—Blair county. Pennsylvavia, has been disgraced by the perpetration of another most diabolical outrage within her borders; by another scene of riot, arion and fiendish murder, which has hardly a parallel in the annals of crime. The outrage occurred on Wednesday night last, and had its origin in the feud which exists between the clans of Irish laborers employed on the line of public works. It seems that a "Leinster man" was met on the public road by three or four "Fardowns," or Connaught men, some days preficulty, and severely beaten by them. In retaliation, the Leinster men on several sections rallied on the night above mentioned, and proceeded to the job on which the offenders against their clan were employed, armed with guns and other weapons, and consmenced a murderous assault, firing into the shantees and putting the inmates to flight for their lives. Upon one shantee they particularly wreaked their vengeance, firing many well aimed shots into it and finally setting it on fire and burning it to the ground, together with its contents, including one unfortunate inmate, who for some reason, perhaps from being disabled by a gun shot, failed to make his e-cape. In the morning his crisped and charred and ciamembered body was found aroong the ashes, a most revolting and horrible sight, with the legs burned off to above the knees, the arms to above the elbows, the eyes from their sockets, and the entrails burst from the abdomen. Measures were immediately taken to arrest the effenders, by the authorities in the neighborhood, and by Monday evening some forty were lodged in prison, to answer indictments for murder, arson and riot.—Hollidaysbury Register.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND.—
Last Thursday or Friday a young man of this city, called at the Post Office for letters. One was handed him, which he opened and found it to contain a considerable amount of money. He returned it, stating that it could not be for him, as he was not expecting money. The money and letter were then examined by the post master. It was found to be counterfeit—over \$300 on Alabama banks. Last evening, a man called at the Post Office, and enquired if there were any letters for G. H. Andrews. This was the mame on the letter, and the clerk in accordance with instructions, pretended not to be able to find it. While reacting, a man was despatched for a police officer, who, just as the letter was delivered, arrested Andrews, and lodged him in jail.

A man was arrested this moraing on River street. His name is William Kirksatrick; he is the keeper of a doggery. Officers proceeded to his house, searched it, and tould over \$1.000 counterfeit bils (3°s) on the City Bank of New York. The bills are missable executed. Kirksatrick; The bills are missable executed. Kirksatrick is and tould over \$1.000 counterfeit bils (3°s) on the City Bank of New York. The bills are missable executed. Kirksatrick is believed to introduce the match. Two of the charges remained to the post of the posts, but not reciously endangering the stability of the steeple. The third charge remained on Morday moreing. He design was evidently to three the steeple down on to the main building, to desire the content of the post of the posts, but not reciously endangering the steeple down on to the main building, to desire the content of the post of COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND.

We have recently met with the judgment delivered in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, off the 24th of August, 1818, in the case of the schooner Nably, which led to the convention of that year, under which the British government claim the right of excluding American fishing vessels from the extensive bays and harbors of the North American coast, that previous to the war of 1812 they were permitted to frequent, a notice of which at the present moment, when negotiations are pending on the subject, will doubtless be perused with

interest.

It was contended by the captors that the Nabby, having been taken while engaged in the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, had violated the territorial rights of Great Britain, and should, therefore be condemned; and, secondly, that having entered one of the harbors of the province, without any justifiable cause, she had infringed the laws of trade and navigation, which prohibited foreigners from trading with the colonies, and had, therefore, in-

curred the penalty of those laws.
"The Court," said the Judge, " is called upon in this case, during a period of profound peace, to enter into the consideration of a subject which involves the interests of a foreign nation, and to apply, in their utmost strictness, those general principles of abstract and universal law which are appealed to in questions between contending nations.

It is presented to the Court in its most grand and imposing aspect, not as a collateral point, growing out of private interests, and arising out of considera-tions of municipal law, but as a direct and solema question, in which the high and important rights of one nation are to be defined and supported, and the claims and privileges of another to be confirmed or annihilated. The violated rights of Great Britain are represented as seeking, in the dignity of insulted greatness, the protection of its sacred tribunals, and as claiming, in the time of peace, from public justice, that defence which they have found in war beneath the arms of their brave defenders. Certain acts of citizens of the United States are held up to the Court as the infringement of territorial rights, made under the pretext of privileges become obsolete and now unacknowledged, and the confiscation of property is demanded as the just and unavoidable

penalty of the offence."

The Nabby was seized by the sloop of war Saracen, under the orders of the Admiral of the station, for having entered one of the ports of Nova Scotia, as the master stated on his examination, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water, of which he was deficient. But the Judge decided, that without instructions from the British government the Court had no power to condemn the vessel for any viola-tion of treaty stipulations, and could do no more than to order the detention of the vessel until its decision should be received and a commission had been issued authorizing the condemnation of this vessel and

should be received and a commission had been issued authorizing the condemnation of this vessel and others similarly situated; and he cites the decision of the Judge of the same court in 1812, in cases where vessels had been seized and detained in consequence of a declaration of war made by the United States against Great Britain, but before any orders had been given by the King in Council for general reprisals, and before any orders had been issued to require the court to judge and condemn such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the United States; which he decided could not be considered as enemy's property until the British government had declared the citizens of the United States to be enemies by its order for general reprisals, and by a warrant to condemn their goods.

In the present case, said Judge Uniacke, it is alleged that the citizens of the United States have violated the rights of Great Britain by entering its territory and fishing therein, and, therefore, that the vessel so found should be condemned. But, he added, "If they had made an actual attack upon our shores, if they had made an actual attack upon our shores, if they had captured and destroyed the property of British subjects both by sea and land, this court would not be authorized to condemn until it should be commanded to do so by the Sovereign." He therefore refused to confiscate the vessel upon these grounds; but ordered her to be detained in custody until directions should be received from England. He subsequently, however, pronounced the vessel and the goods laden on board of her to be liable to confiscation for a violation of the laws of trade and navigation, for having entered a port of the province for the reason given, as it had not been proved that "the deficiency of water did not arise either from design or an unjustifiable neglect; and, let it have arisen from whatever cause it might, that it was such as to place the crew in imminent danger of perishing." But it was boldly asserted by the claimants in this case, "that,

ment, having determined that the privileges granted to the citizens of the United States, by the treaty of 1783, to carry on the fishery upon the coasts of the province, and to cure fish in the harbors thereof, had ceased, and that determination having been made known, it would not be necessary to consider this right as entitled to any attention. But," he added, "as it will require but little reasoning to show the weakness of such pretensions. I shall take a cursory view of the grounds upon which this extraordinary right seems to have been placed."

He then referred to the third article alluded to, in which, he said, "two objects seem to have been in view. The first was the fishery on the Grand Bank, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and other places in the sea, and the second was the privilege which was intended to be granted to the people of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast, and in the hays, creeks and harbors of the British dominions in North America. That this was received as a privilege at the time, and has been exercised as such until the late war, cannot be doubted. By accepting such privilege, that government acknowledged the right to exist in Great Britain; and the only question left for the slightest consideration is, whether that treaty is now in force or not."

We quote at length the reasoning of the Judge in favor of the negative of this proposition. "It has been ingeniously argued," he observes, "on the part of the claimants in this cause, that the resuly can cause entirely new and distinct from the subjects of contention which were terminated by that treaty, the declaration of war by the United States was not a violation of any of its articles. And the words of some eminent writers would seem to support such a doctrine; but a little attention to this subject will explain the grounds upon which the treat and sound doctrine firmly rests. Grotius, book 3, chap. 20, has these words—it is also a daily dispute when a peace may be said to be broken, for it is not the same thing to give a

The Crossing of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana and the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads.

[From the Chicago Democratic Press, April 30.]

To the Edward of the Democratic Press, The censure contained in the speeches made and resolutions adopted at the meeting at the City Hall last evening, made it necessary for me, as one of the efficiency made it necessary for me, as one of the efficiency and in the speeches made and resolutions adopted at the meeting at the City Hall last evening, made it necessary for me, as one of the efficiency and the construction of the Northern Indiana Railroad as law within this State, under John B. Jervis, Chief Engineer of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad as is within this State, under John B. Jervis, Chief Engineer of the Michigan Southern and Northern isdiana roads. Before any grading had been done on the Illinois Central line near the crossing, I called on Colonel Mason and requested him to arrange his grades so as to cross over our track, and stated that the company I represented were exceedingly anxious to have the crossing made with an independent track, so as to avoid the extreme hearard to which the lives of passengers on both roads would otherwise be exposed. On the 14th of April, 1852 I delivered to Colonel Mason a letter from the Chief Engineer, John B. Jervis, of which the following is a copy:—

on both roads would otherwise be exposed. On the 14th of April, 1852 I delivered to Colonel Mason a letter from the Chief Engineer, John B. Jervis, of which the following is a copy:—

ADRIAN, April 12, 1852.

R. B. MASON Esq.:—Dear Sir.—Yours of the 7th inst. has been received. I am sorry not to have seen you at Chicago. The subject of crossing our track by the Illinois Central road has occupied my attention for some time, and I had determined to embrace the first opportunity to have a conversation with you in relation to it. You will readily see that crossing lines so far from a station, by means of crossing frogs, would be very objectionable. It has nothing to recommend it except the expense. The objections are—First, trains approaching at the same time, under the excitement that would urge them to pass first, may be brought into collision, and great damage done to life, limb and property. Second, it would render it necessary for trains to slacken speed in order to pass the frogs in safety; and with all the care that may be used, there will be danger of breaking wheels in the frogs, and causing great damage to the train. If the crossing was near a station, the objections to this plan would be greatly reduced. But under the circumstances, it appears to me the only course to be recommended is that of bridging over, so that each road would have their own track. This will involve considerable expense; and I should recommend that our company do their share, or pay such proportion as would be fair and reasonable. In the first place, you would make the approaches on piles; and this would not be a serious addition to the expense—and the track once down, the bed could be filled with embankment and made solid, and the respective trains would pass without interference with each other, or the hazard of a collision. If you consider the matter carefully, I think you will come to the same conclusion. Two important lines of road should not allow their business to be conducted on such a hazard and embarrasement as a level cro

some having there notified of the pilm adopted by the similarious of which the following are opies.—

Illinois Central, held a meeting that at the office, No. 74 Beaver street, twer York, present, Charler Butler, president and Chicago, Ralived Co., the dat at the office, No. 74 Beaver street, twer York, present, Charler Butler, president of the Contral Part of the

the track, as it could only be done by arraying armed forces against armed forces.

Thus the public will see that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad companies, by their officers and agents, did all that could be done on their part to protect the travelling public against the possibility of such scenes as our citizens have witnessed within the last few days.

It is due from me to say that I do not believe that Col. Mason acted in this matter upon his own judgment and feelings, but that he simply obeyed instructions.

Chicago, April 28, 1853. WILLIAM JERVIS.

P. S.—The above article was prepared substantially its present shape in May, 1852; but the impression in the public mind was so general that the effort on the part of the Northern Indiana Company to secure a bridge was mainly to delay the completion of a rival road, or rather a road to be used for the time by a rival company, that it was deemed not best to publish it.

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC COPRESSORATED COMQUEBEC, April 30, 1853.

Act to Incorporate the Liverpool and Quebec Steamboat Company—Refusal of Charter in England Attributed to the
Jealousy of the Collins Line—Reduction of Freight and
Insurance via the St. Lawrence—The Currency Bill.

A debate occurred in the House of Assembly on Thurs-

day, on the second reading of a bill to incorporate the "Canadian Steam Navigation Company," of which, as it must interest the New York shipping interests, and more particularly the Collins line company, I forward a

shall be equivalent to 101 grains, and 321 thousandths of a grain; the names of the coin to be struck to be determined by the Queen, and the pound sterling to be equal to £1 4s. 4d., or four dollars eighty six cents, and two-thirds of a cent, for which the British sovereigns shall be a legal tender for that sum I send a copy of some very important resolutions, which will be submitted to the House on Tuesday by the Attorney General, and as it will be a government measure they will undoubtedly be carried, and a law embodying them will subsequently be introduced and passed before the close of the session.

W.

Our Connecticut Correspondence.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 4, 1853. HARTFORD, Ct., May 4, 1853.

The Last Inauguration of Gov. Seymour—Tremendous Excitement Among the Yankees—Military Procession and Review-Grand Balls, &c.
The old custem of election "cakes and parades

riese—Grand Balls, dc.

The old custem of election "cakes and parades" was observed in this land of steady habits to day, to the full-set extent. It being understood that it was the last inauguration of Connecticut's favorite son, Col. T. H. Seymour, as Governor, the pspulation see need to have turned out en masse to do him honor. At least 25,000 people took part in the ceremonies. Officers of the army and navy, and civilians from nearly every State in the Union, were present. Among them we noticed Capt. Marcy, of the army; Captsins Cars and Stocumb, of Washington; Col. Whipple and Major Kimball, of New York; Quartermaster General Webb; Capusins Bissel and Woodhouse, of Connecticut—all of whom served under Col. Seymour in Merico, and had ome here for the sole purpose of witnessing his brilliant and deserved triumph in his own State. It is utterly impossible, in a hurried letter, to give you a correct idea of the enthusiasm manifested by the people on the occasion. From twenty to twenty-five military companies were in attendance, and took part in the ceremonies: and among them, Dodworth's and several other bands. The review and procession passed off admirably, amid the cheers of the multitude and the waving of kandkerchiefs by the ladies at the windows and on the balconies. Gov. S. is a bachelor, and very popular with the ladies, who all put on their brightest smiles when he passed. The shower last night laid the dast, so that no inconvenience was experienced from it to-day.

Probably no man in the Union embodies more of the elements of personal popularity than Gov Seymour. Possessing all the amia ble qualities of President Pierce, and natural affections for his friende, there is no reason why he should not be beloved as he is.

The "blue laws" were in full force to-day, everybody getting just as "blue" as they pleased, so long as they interfered with nobody else.

Col. San Colt, and Major Webb, one of the most galant officers in the Mexican war, and now Quartermaster General of the State, kept open house, and d

The Turf.

MOBILE, April 28.—TROTTING —Purse \$150, two mile

Nine causes for divorce are admitted in Oregon, accord-Nine causes for divorce are admitted in Oregon, according to a law recently passed, via: adultery, impossing, bigamy, fisud or force in contract, silful desertion for the space of twenty years, conviction of infamous crime, habitual drandomess, conclute areas, neglect to provide a hence on the part of a bushand for six months.

Another Chapter in the Romance of Orimse.

Man Killed By A WOMA-ONE CRIME BROWTS

(Prom the New Orienns Crescent, A pril 29.]

At late hour on we way and a complexed in the wholesale boot and shoe store of R. G. Horbs & Co., Custombous street, was killed by a woman named Agnes Andrewon, in a house on Rampart (late liercules) street. The woman, on the street is the control of the street of the control of the street of the control of the control of the street of the control of the control of the street of the control of the control

Railroad Intelligence.

FARE BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.

A still further reduction has been made in the price of travel between New York and Cincinnati. The following is the fare by the different routes:

From Cincinnati to New York via Cleveland, Lake Shore Railroad and New York and Eric Railroad \$15 00 From Cincinnati to New York via Cleveland, Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo and Albany Railroad, and Hudson river steamers.

16 00 From Cincinnati to New York via Cleveland, Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo and Albany Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad.

17 00 CAMDEN AND CAPE ISLAND RAILROAD.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Cape Island Railroad was held at Camden on the 3d inst., and numerous speeches made; \$450,000 has been already subscribed, and it is deemed certain that the road will be constructed.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK LIGHTNAYA THE

BOSTON AND NEW YORK LIGHTNING TRAIN

constructed.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK LIGHTNING TRAIN.

The proprietors of the great land route to New York, says the Boston Traveller of the 3d inst., commence running on Monday next a lightning train, to run through in seven and a half hours. It will leave Boston at 4% P. M. instead of 3½, and New York at 5 instead of 4 P. M., arriving in Boston at 12% A. M.

ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This work is going forward rapidly to completion. The section between Cohoes and Waterford will be completed during the present week, and in running order. From thence to Eagle Bridge, 21 miles, the work is progressing, and will probably be completed by the first of Jun. The distance to Waterford is some eleven miles, and there is not a more romantic route in the same space leading from this city. The road croases the Mohawk just below the Cohoes Falls, affording a full view of the cata. act—passes, and stops at the cemetery, and also at the State Arsenal at West Troy. When the distance between Waterford and Eagle Bridge shall have been completed, Ratland, Burlington, Montreal, Boston and Ogdensburg will be almost in halling distance.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The plan to revive the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company, as a part of the trunk to the Pacific by a northern route, has finally succeeded. The bondholders, in order to make themselves secure, have been obliged to come forward and subscribe liberally to the stock; and a six feet gauge railroad from Chicago to Janesville is now as good as made. This road is destined fer Janes ville, Madison, and St. Paul, thence to Paget Sound.

MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN AND BERLIN RAIL

MILWAURIE AND WATERTOWN AND BERLIN RAIL

MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN AND BERLIN RAILS ROADS.

The vote of Watertown upon the loan of the city credit to the Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad, was taked on the 1d inst. and resulted in favor of the loan. Such hearty and substantial advances on the part of the imland towns, is one of the best guarantees that the road will be constructed without delay. The amount of the loan is \$80,000. We also learn that at the same time the \$40,000 loan to the Watertown and Berlin Railroad, was adopted by the people. This road is a very important feeder to the Milwaukie and Water.own road, and will draw to our city the business of the finest counties in Northern Wisconsin.

MONTREAL RAILROAD.

On the 2d inst. this road was opened its entire length—eighty miles. This enterprise, which was commensed early in the spring of 1847, six years ago, is the largest railroad achievement yet accomplished in New Hampshire.

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BREAKING GROUND ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASH-

BREAKING GROUND ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASH-VILLE RAILROAD.

Early yesterday morning, asys the Louisville Courier of the 3d inst., in pursuance with the terms of their agreement, Mesars. Morton, Seymour & Co., commenced operations on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. A gang of some sixty men were put to grading the depot grounds, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Other gangs were placed on the line between this and Shepherdsville, and from this day forward the work will be industriously and energetically prosecuted. The road is already under contract for the grading to Elizabethtown, and the entire route to Nashville will be aub let by the 20th inst. This great and important enterprise has been commenced most auspiciously. The breaking of ground attracted quite a crowd, but it was attended with no formal ceremonics.

The Common Council of Milwaukie, by a vote of ten to five have passed an ordinance submitting a proposition to the scople to lean the credit of the city to this company, to the amount of \$200,000. The people are to vote upon the proposition on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

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MISCRILLANEOUS.

A resolution has passed one branch of the Common Council of Washington, authorizing a vote to be taken on the question of a subscription by the city corporation of \$600.000, in aid of the Alexandria and Orange railroad, from Gordonsville to Lynchburg.

The tunnel in Deer Creek valley, through which the Payton and Cincinnati and Straight Line Railroad is to pass, is progressing, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, very rapidly. The excavation is through blue elay and rock—the latter very easy to blast. The depth to which the work has reached is 109 feet. The tunnel and its approaches will be ten thousand feet in length, constituting the largest work in the United States. When walled it will be twenty-four feet wide in the clear, and niceteen high.

high.

There was to be a ce'ebration at Vincenses, Ind., about
the 5th of May, of the breaking of ground for the commer ceneral of the thio and Messissippi railread, at that
place in the direction of St. Douls. A town meeting has
teen he'd, and every preparation is being unde for the